

by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., on or about August 25 and July 14, 1919, respectively, and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of aloes, uva ursi, buchu, licorice, and a resin-bearing drug.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, falsely and fraudulently represented the article as effective to prevent the growth of harmful bacteria in the intestines and eliminate them, thereby preventing intestinal putrefaction and auto-intoxication, and to adjust bowel troubles, as invaluable for sciatica, lumbago, acute and chronic rheumatic pains, and enlargement of joints, as effective to correct the blood and dissolve acids that accumulate in the system, for dyspepsia, indigestion, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine and brick-dust sediment, headache, sallow complexion, constipation and dizziness, yellow eyeballs, jaundice, sour stomach, variable appetite and generally out-of-sorts condition, chronic liver ailments, to regulate the stomach and bowels and to purify the blood, thus affording the body more nourishment and force to throw off the ailment (catarrh) and also provide the means of carrying it from the system, as guaranteed effective in deep-seated catarrhal affection whether of the head or stomach, for grippe (influenza or epidemic catarrh), as a great blood stimulator, which also aids in benefiting many of the bodily organs and healing the afflicted or diseased parts reached through the blood, to remove impurities of the blood, for constipation, one of the principal causes of piles, for malaria, chills, and fever, to cure piles, rheumatism, and kidney trouble, for rheumatism, kidney or liver trouble, to free one from liver or stomach trouble, and for asthma, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 4, 1919, the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate amount of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8954. Misbranding of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic for Hogs. U. S. * * * v. 78 Dozen Packages, 153 Dozen Packages, and 85 Dozen Packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic for Hogs. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11681 to 11786, inclusive. I. S. Nos. 8715-r, 8722-r, 8723-r, 8724-r, 8727-r, 8728-r, 8729-r, 8730-r, 8731-r, 8732-r. S. Nos. C-1564, C-1565, C-1566.)

On or about December 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 78 dozen packages, 153 dozen packages, and 85 dozen packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic For Hogs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, in the possession of various dealers in Oklahoma, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Elite Chemical Co., Watertown, Tenn., between the dates of June 4 and July 30, 1919, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a mixture consisting essentially of sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate, iron oxid, sulphur, and ground plant material, including fragments of seeds and hulls.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the cartons and the circulars inside the cartons contained statements, designs, and

devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic for Hogs Given to prevent diseases of swine For worms * * * 'How to Prevent Cholera' * * *," (circular) "How to Prevent Hog Cholera * * * About every other day give to each hog a tablespoonful of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera * * * in most cases acts as preventive to disease * * * Use Anti-Cholera and you will have no sick hogs to cure. Your hogs will gain in weight and the meat will be free from disease," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 25 and 27, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8955. Misbranding of Lezajskie Lecznice Wino Elixir. U. S. * * * v. Walter Wojtasinski (Wojtasinski Chemical Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 13090. I. S. No. 12898-r.)

On November 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Walter Wojtasinski, trading as the Wojtasinski Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 2, 1919, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Hampshire, of a quantity of Wino Elixir which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Lezajskie-Lecznice Wino Elixir * * * Prepared by W. Wojtasinski Chemical Co. 14 Leverett Street, Boston, Mass."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a hydroalcoholic solution containing rhubarb and a trace of cascara.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all disturbances of the stomach, as lack of appetite, unclean blood, irregular stools, pains and dizziness of the head, and as a purifier of the blood, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Approved by Federal Government Wash., D. C.," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing the article, regarding the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was approved by the Federal Government, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 30, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8956. Misbranding of Hooper's Female Pills. U. S. * * * v. 71 Packages of * * * Hooper's Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13521. I. S. No. 8415-t. S. No. E-2658.)

On August 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 71 packages, labeled in part "Hooper's Female Pills," shipped on or about August 12, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Horace B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.